

ing as they did the laws and the regulations of the port, which were binding on all nations and seats, that visit them. Gov. Kakunua told them and the owner of the vessel that they must leave in the same vessel, in which they came. This caused some excitement with them and their friends among the foreign residents. A deputation was sent to the young King, (who was then at the Windward Islands) for permission for the Catholics to remain until they could get a passage to Gambier island, pretending not to wish to remain any longer, than until they could get a passage to Gambier island. The Governor at this crisis sent the King to know what he must do. The King sent orders, that as they had been expelled, they must leave in the same vessel in which they came. The British Consul resisted by threats, &c., until the intruders were sent on board, when the British flag was hoisted down from the Clementina, and carried on shore, and *burnt* in the streets of Honolulu by the British Consul himself; and by his advice the vessel was abandoned for a time (in the harbor) by the owner, the Catholics remaining on board.

At this time it so happened, that an English and a French vessel of war arrived at Oahu, and the commanders of these vessels prevailed on the government to let the offenders land, and remain until they could get a passage to Gambier island, where they pretended to want to go. Once more on shore, and the Clementina and vessels of war gone, they made no effort to get a passage to Gambier island, and the feeling of the rulers, who with a forbearance, kindness, and generosity, deserving of better treatment than they have received, sent out another vessel, and sent them down to Gambier island, the very place where they pretended to wish to go, where they were safely landed, without any expense.

Such is the treatment the Catholics, Messrs. Bachelot and Short, have received from the government of the Sandwich Islands. Such was the manner in which the criminals were introduced and expelled; which, according to the manifesto of Capt. La Place, now before the public, is to "offer an insult to France and to its Sovereign." What will Queen Victoria say? May she not say, or her naval commanders say with equal propriety, that an insult has been offered to England and her Sovereign, through her subject, Mr. Short.

I think the French government and its Commander have been deceived by false statements and misrepresentations of facts. With a true statement of the facts and circumstances, I cannot think that France and her government can ever sanction the conduct of Capt. La Place. God forbid it. If they do, can England look on with indifference? Or can the United States look on and see her citizens, innocent men, women and children, threatened with outrage and even death? If such conduct is sanctioned by France, it will be a stain on the character of that nation forever, and on the friends of the Catholic faith.

The 230,000 which were extorted from the native government at the cannon's mouth, was not drawn from their own coffers. They had to borrow the principal part of it from foreign traders; and if retained by France, it will be worse than 20,000 blots of infamy on the character of that nation. As remarked by a letter written at the islands, "All the demands of the French have been complied with, and with as good a grace, as a traveller would comply with the demands of a highway robber, who pounces upon him and presents the deadly weapon to his breast."

I will here remark, that during a long residence at this island, I always felt and had frequent occasion to remark, that I could not conform to the regulations of the government of whom I claimed protection, I felt bound to leave. Not having seen the above facts in print, I have been induced to send to you, with the request that (if your limits will permit) you will publish them in your paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1840.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15, 1840.

MR. WILLIS.—You have heard much, heretofore, of the dissipation of this city; and among the members of Congress, while residing here. Probably there is much licentiousness and gaming still remaining, out of sight of those, who stand aloof from scenes of iniquity. But I am persuaded, that a change for the better has taken place, especially, as it regards the members of Congress. In respect to the practice of excessive drinking, the older members of Congress inform me, that the improvement is peculiarly great and clearly marked; that, whereas the number of inebriates was formerly large; and the practice of drinking more or less ardent spirit, every day, almost universal; now there are not more than three or four members, who drink intemperately—that very many take no ardent spirit—and that the number is not small, of those who abstain entirely from the use of all intoxicating liquors. Still, there is, unquestionably, room for further improvement in this respect, as well as in others, which I might name; but which I omit, at present, for the sake of confining my remarks, in this letter, to a single topic—*tobacco*—the habitual and excessive use of

Tobacco. This, it seems to me, is the predominant evil (shall I not call it vice) of Washington. Perhaps, I ought not to employ this strong and sweeping language, without making an exception in favor of the members of Congress. Many of them, especially from some portions of the country, are entirely free from this filthy and debasing practice. The exception, however, is far from being universal. But the male inhabitants and permanent residents of the city, seem to be very generally addicted to the use of this poisonous weed. Old and young, men and boys, high and low, black and white are alike in the condemnation. They are perfumed with tobacco-smoke, and soaked in tobacco-juice, from morning to evening, and from "dusky eve" to midnight. Every room in every house, and especially in every public office, is furnished with one or more spit-boxes; and yet they are not sufficient to preserve the floors from defilement. I said *black and white* are subject to this practice. The expression was an unguarded one, not strictly and literally true. These inveterate *chewers and smokers* of tobacco are not white. The practice soon changes the complexion from the native red and white of health and vigor, to a uniform sickly hue. Every where in the streets and avenues, you may meet men (so called) with contracted visages, surrounded with bushy whiskers and long shaggy hair, and of sallow, cadaverous, and melancholy countenances. The numerous clerics in the government are, I fear, almost universally poisoning themselves, as fast as they can. The extent to which the practice is here carried, exceeds anything of the kind which I have ever known. And it is, in my apprehension, an alarming fact, in its bearing on the prospects and character of the city. I say the extent to which the practice has obtained here is alarming, because it is generally connected with indolence and inefficiency, and produces a state of nervous irritability, with a feeling of exhaustion, and a morbid condition of the stomach, requiring stimulants of the most dangerous character. In other words, consumers of tobacco want run; and generally they will have it. I may add, those who smoke

much and chew much, will finally become "hard drinkers."

I wish I had five hundred or a thousand copies of Dr. Mussey's Essay. I would try to excite inquiry on the subject; and I am confident, that inquiry could not fail to exert a favorable influence; if it did not result in a general reformation. Unless men partake more of the character of the "Tobacco-worm," than falls to the lot, or is found in the nature of any other "living thing," they would reject this noxious weed, as soon as they learned what are its qualities and its effects on animal life. It is said, there is no other species of animals or reptiles, but "men and worms," which do not instinctively reject tobacco in all its forms; and the *Tobacco-worm*, the fit companion of *Tobacco-men*, is even more cautious than his human brother, in receiving it. He takes it only in its green, flourishing, and least offensive state. When will rational beings cease to act without reason? When will men rise above the worms of the dust? When will they cease to be their own worst enemies?

Yours &c. B. J.

[Our Correspondent in his Letter of Feb. 7, intimated that in his next, he should continue the subject of the "Banks and Sub-Treasury." No such Letter has been received. We fear it has been lost in the mail.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By the kindness of a gentleman, recently from the Pacific, we have been favored with a No. of the Colonist, a newspaper published at Sydney, the capital of the flourishing British Colony in New South Wales. This paper, though a newspaper in the common acceptance of the word, enters nevertheless with great spirit into the religious controversies of that quarter of the world. Several columns of the number before us, are occupied with very severe remarks upon some supposed delinquency of "the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Australia," the presiding Bishop of that part of New Holland. We looked carefully after the crime of the Bishop, and found it to be, that he had disapproved of an Episcopal gentleman taking part in the ceremony of laying the foundation of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. The Bishop has received from several writers in this paper, forty stripes apiece or more, when a time of them, we think, would have been an ample retribution.

Concerning Colonial Literature, a correspondent of the Colonist remarks, that recent poems published by a gentleman of the Colony, "are in a purer and loftier strain than any that have yet been produced by the poets of America—and Bryant, Dana and Willis are no mean names. His compositions will bear comparison with the productions of many of our modern poets, whose names have already been enrolled among the classics of the mother country."

TAHITI.—The Colonist contains a communication from a layman, resident at Tahiti Society Islands, giving a full account of the disgraceful conduct of the French at the visit of the frigate *La Venus*, some time since. The facts have all been presented to the readers of the Recorder, by the interesting communications of Rev. Mr. Spaulding. The writer from Tahiti, fully confirms the account given by Mr. Spaulding, and vindicates triumphantly the missionaries from the base aspersions of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*.

We cannot forbear a quotation from this sensible writer. "The circumstances of this Island, in connection with the Protestant mission, require equitable consideration. It was the first selected abode which attracted the sympathy and exertions of the London Missionary Society at its formation. About twenty years of expense, labor, and hazard, appeared to have been fruitlessly expended, until a sudden and universal sensation was produced, of a beneficial character; and since that time, has been advancing to good results—gradually maturing—though very different from the deceptive appearance of general sanctity and piety, which on the first start of religious profession, burst in unnatural quickness upon the observation. There is no doubt the Romish faith would have sooner and more extensively converted the islanders; but the conquest of the mind, with a faith which would leave them all their vices and habits, and at the same time ease their conscience by confessing to a priest, it must be remembered is a totally different thing from the rigid morality and spiritual piety involved in the Protestant faith. While in that faith there is nothing in outward worship to gratify the senses, and a gradual gleaming is hardly accomplished by it, a full harvest may be quickly obtained by the Romish—but the work is not done while man remains the same."

This visit of the French frigate, accompanied as it was with threats of violence, put in jeopardy the lives and property of many individuals. Had not the missionaries and British residents come forward and advanced the money demanded by the French, there must have been tragic consequences. We have conversed, within a few days, with a gentleman who resided at Tahiti at the time, and who took a prominent part in sustaining the government of the island, advancing half the sum demanded from his own funds, and in other ways contributing to prevent what might have been the disastrous consequences of this outrageous act of the French frigate.

The writer above alluded to, thus closes his communication. "The whole affair must be pronounced to be the triumph of barbarous power over infantine feebleness, and not that of justice over wrong; and it remains to be seen, whether that protection, formerly promised by the British government, through Mr. Canning to the Queen, will not be given at the present emergency; and the money thus extorted, be returned as the only adequate compensation and redress, and as a pledge of future just dealing and restorer of confidence."

Our readers are aware of a similar outrage by another French frigate at the Sandwich Islands. We are glad to see the public mind in this country awake to these acts of infamy. These workings out of the true spirit of the Catholic religion, will set that system in its proper light before the civilized world. We think no attack upon Popery that the Protestant world could have made, could have done so much to injure it, as these acts of madness and folly in relation to the Pacific islands. Popish zeal has given its own cause a terrible blow, and we are greatly mistaken.

The reader is referred to an interesting article, commencing on the first page of this paper, under the head of *Sandwich Islands*.

Jews in Palestine.

The Scotch Deputation, to whose appointment and progress in the work of ascertaining the condition of the Jews in Europe and Western Asia we have heretofore alluded have reported progress,—and by the latest accounts (published in the *Hilafah Christian Guardian*) had reached Constantinople on their return from the Holy Land. They state that in all Palestine, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 Jews; that they reside chiefly in the four holy cities, and may be estimated at 7,000 in Jerusalem, where they have six synagogues and 36 reading places; 7,000 or 8,000 in Hebron, where they have two small synagogues; 1,200 in Tiberias, where are five synagogues; 1,900 in Safet, where are four synagogues; besides a few in the towns along the coast, as 60 in Jaffa, 150

in Kaifa, 200 in Acre, 150 in Tyre, 300 in Zidon, 200 in Ancient Judea, 450 or 500 in the villages of Galilee. They are more inclined to superstition than infidelity. They are generally in a deplorable condition, sunk in superstition and bigotry, and threatened daily with attacks from the Arabs.—The Delegation recommend the land of Zebulon and the land of Naphtali, as a most eligible station for a mission from the church of Scotland. They visited every town in Palestine where was a synagogue, except Jaffa, and collected much information.

At Smyrna, are about 9,000 Jews harshly treated by the Greeks. At Salonica, there are not less than 50,000, who are "strict, bigoted, and exclusive," without any missionary to seek their salvation.

PROHIBITION OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN SPAIN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—Lord Palmerston has sent instructions to the British Minister at Madrid, to be communicated to the various British consuls in Spain, informing them that any British subject, preaching or teaching religion, or distributing books in that country, will be liable to a state prosecution.

Can any thing be more clear, than God's design to show the world that Christianity, or a spiritual religion, is to be sustained and propagated, only by his own Almighty energy? While France, as the shameless tool of Rome, is compelling the Society and Sandwich Islanders to receive and support Romish priests, and their natural allies Wine and Brandy, in face of all Protestant Christendom, and without a whisper of rebuke, so far as we know, from any Protestant government—Great Britain, the bulwark of Protestantism and vital godliness, requires her civil and military officers to do homage to idol gods, in India—encourages an idolatry already loathed and execrated by thousands of nominal Pagans—discourages Christian missions as far as she dares to do it, while thousands of her own subjects are remonstrating against her folly; and then, as if the grand climax of absurdity were not yet reached, she disfranchises any British subject, who shall preach or teach religion in Spain—THE HOLY LAND—the blessed land of the INQUIRITION!—and holds him liable to a state prosecution! Liberty this, with a witness! O how wonderfully magnanimous! Pity that Judas did so suddenly 1800 years ago; he might now have reaped fresh honors!—had he lived till this time, Lord Palmerston could not have desired a better counselor.

However, though Judas be gone to his own place, his Master yet lives, and is always ready to give advice when any mischief is plotted against Christ and his cause! But here, we have France on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other, the two great pillars of Popery and Protestantism, and exerting their utmost influence to crush all spiritual religion; and the latter, pulling off the hat politely and throwing it at the feet of the former, bends most gracefully to kiss—the great toe of the Pope! And probably, this is not the end of the serious farce. But, amidst it all, the church of Christ is moving onward, and gaining new strength every day, and rearing her banners at advanced points within the enemy's territory, and rallying hundreds and thousands for the final onset upon the armies of Gog and Magog. He that sitteth in the heavens laughs, and has in equal derision the villainous influence of France, and the puling sycophancy of Great Britain.

PROTESTANTISM IN PRUSSIA.

The king of Prussia has undertaken to combine Lutherans and Calvinists into one body, and has compiled a Liturgy for their common use. He not only requires them to adapt themselves to his system, but takes it on himself to appoint ministers in each locality, and claims from all to be recognized as Head of the church in his own dominions. By this means many have been expelled from the national edifices of worship, and have had recourse to private houses; they have been followed by persecution, and a great number of them are emigrating to South Australia. Thus the king is losing hundreds and thousands of his best and most industrious subjects, while the colonies of Great Britain are gaining them. But we may adore the Providence of God, that is thus making the wrath of man to praise him, by transporting trees of righteousness, to the vast islands of the Southern Pacific.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Sir C. E. Smith opposes them, because they unduly elevate one set of men and depress another, not because they are better or worse men, but because they give or refuse their adhesion to "a certain form of sacred words;" also, because they involve taxation of one man for the spread of another man's opinions; also, because they stand in the way of Christian co-operation, and occasion all sorts of jealousies. Dr. Cox contends, that Christ has appointed no civil establishment for the propagation of the gospel; and that Christ himself, instead of ascending the throne of Caesar to establish his religion all over the world, as he might have done, had declared from the first that the preaching of his gospel should be purely and perfectly spiritual.

ITEMS.

[Notices from the "Friend of Israel."]

GHIZNI.—This city, which fell into the hands of the British last summer, was consecrated in the recollections of the Mohammedans, by a thousand years of glory. It was the eyrie from whence the first Mohammedan conqueror descended twelve times, to ravage the plains of India; the citadel, from whence in succeeding ages, host after host issued forth, to pour a stream of desolation on the fertile plains of Hindostan. It has fallen, in the Providence of God, into the hands of—nominal Christians.

RAPID GROWTH OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.—Lord Clive laid the foundation of the India British Empire, when he re-established by force a British Factory at Calcutta, 82 years ago. At that period, that Factory was all that Great Britain possessed in India. They have been led by an unseen power, to the conquest of province after province, till all the countries within the Indus are theirs, and now they have crossed that stream up to the cradle of the Mohammedan empire, and possess its capital. History may be searched in vain, for another instance of such rapidity of growth and consolidation.

The Friend of India gives a sad account of the state of the Police in Bengal, more especially that portion of it which forms a circle round the metropolis. A robbery is now so every day an occurrence that it coaxes to attract attention, except when accompanied by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. No property is any longer considered secure. The evil increases day by day. During robberies are committed by large bodies of armed men, under the very eye of public officers. And the robbers are not confined to men of the lowest caste, but men of aristocratic birth and pretensions, will be found in almost every instance to be the abettors, if not the contrivers, of these plundering expeditions. A grand organization of robbers has grown up in the country, which embraces men of all classes, and is daily increasing in strength and audacity. There are regular receiv-

ing houses, kept by men, whose respectability of appearance would full suspicion. It has been discovered that both banks of the river from Hooghly to Calcutta, were studded with houses in which stolen goods were regularly deposited, and which were kept by men accounted respectable. This is almost, though not quite so infamous a business, as distilling and vending intoxicating drinks. The one robs men only of their property, the other, of property, character, health, life and heaven.

ROMAN AND GREEK CHURCHES.—Between three and four millions of Russians connected with the Roman Catholic church, have been, by the act of their bishops transferred to the Greek church, and are now under the Synod of St. Petersburg.

INDEPENDENT ROMISH CHURCH.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, that there is at Port-Spain, Trinidad, a congregation of worshippers who hold all the tenets and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, but deny the jurisdiction of the Pope. This is believed to be the first congregation who have emancipated themselves from the control of the See of Rome, and yet hold the doctrines of that church.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.—From a letter dated Fettehgar, July 8th, 1839, from our esteemed friend, Rev. H. R. Wilson, we learn that he has taken under his charge one hundred and twenty orphans, whom he expects fully to educate and support from the avails of the industrious habits in which he is training them. He pointedly remarks, "as funds are so hard to be raised among Christians, professing the love of Christ, I will try what can be done on *heathen* ground." The children, in this manual labor school, are successfully employed in the manufacture of carpets. If we knew how to manage it, we should like to become a customer.—*Presbyterian*.

TEMPERANCE.

We have had occasion to allude already to the progress of the cause in Ireland. Recent information, communicated by Mr. Delavan, to the Editors of the Albany Argus, confirms what has before been stated, and adds various particulars. The plan of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, forms the basis of the whole proceeding. "All the political parties of Dublin (when shall this be said of Boston!) and many in other parts of Ireland and England" are now lending their aid to advance the cause of total abstinence. A FACT.—In consequence of a short crop of grain in Ireland some years since, government passed a law forbidding distillation, through the year; the consequence was, that year, the Irish exported grain, and imported from England double the number of blankets; and there was a vast increase of the consumption of useful articles throughout the country. So that this short crop, connected with the law preventing distillation, was a real blessing to the community.

When Rev. Mr. Matthew, styled the apostle of Temperance, arrived at Limerick, the city was filled to the brim by a concourse of the population of the surrounding counties; there was no sleeping room—there was scarcely standing room for the numbers. The Catholic churches were thrown open for the people to stand in during the night. Mr. Matthew tendered the pledge (which was accepted), to 150,000 persons. He was there some days, and continually delivered addresses to hear and give assent to the pledge, so that he could scarcely find time for rest, or refreshment by food. The Dublin evening Post, the government paper, states, that "thousands on thousands returned to their homes, reformed and regenerated beings; neither can it be disputed that the movement is national—national at all events, so far as the great province of Munster is concerned. It is a change, not of years or months—but a simultaneous change—a marvel, a wonder." We cannot farther into details. Nor can we indulge in all the sanguine expectations of that most disinterested man, Mr. Delavan from such a movement. We fear the results of such violent explosions of excited feeling, and have much less confidence in the wind, the earthquake, and the fire, than in the still small voice. Still—the evidence is irresistible that a great work of Reformation has commenced in Ireland. May God give it the most glorious success!

TEMPERANCE.

3,160 persons in Saratoga Co. N. Y. have sent in petitions to the Legislature, in favor of a statute to prevent the retail traffic in intoxicating drinks, to be used as a beverage. Mr. Delavan gives it as the decided opinion of the respected individual, chiefly instrumental in obtaining these subscribers, that three fourths of the voters in that county, of both parties in politics, are decidedly in favor of the law now asked for; and even many tavern keepers are in favor of a general law, placing all the fraternity on the same footing, through the State.

ENCOURAGING.

The Editor of the New Haven Record mentions it as an encouraging "sign of the times," that having taken pains to look over the columns of the newspapers of the city, he found that there was not a single advertisement of rum, gin, brandy or any article of that description. A great change has taken place in this respect within a few years. A short time since, a catalogue of these articles was to be met, in staring capitals, at every few lines of any ordinary newspaper, with a recommendation of their superior virtues, and excellent qualities. Hence he infers, not that none are sold, but that the trade is no longer respectable—that not only the use of ardent spirits, but the traffic in them, has ceased to be respectable. It is a fair inference, and we rejoice to be assured of such a sign in Connecticut, of a return to "steady habits" of temperance; and shall yet more rejoice, when the cause shall have advanced so far, that the Legislature shall enact a prohibitory law, to which it shall adhere, and put to the blush the legislation of Massachusetts in January 1840.

Further Encouragement.—From the Hartford "Connecticut Observer," we learn, that six towns in that county, viz. Enfield, East Windsor, Manchester, Bloomfield, Wethersfield and Farmington have voted to grant no licenses to sell ardent spirits as a beverage. "Honor to whom honor is due." These towns have branded the promiscuous sale of intoxicating drinks as a nuisance, not to be tolerated within their borders. Most of the other towns allow every body to sell who pleases. Southington requires every man who sells to put \$3 into the town treasury! Q. How long a time will be requisite to make the town rich? On the whole, however, there is much cause for encouragement in Connecticut. The friends of temperance will not sleep. The business of dramselling is now fair game for every body. It can be a monopoly no longer. Glorious equality of rights! The buyers and the sellers must now all herd together—and fine times may they have of it, in the common kennel of dogs and striped pigs and all manner of unclean beasts.

GOOD.

The first, second, and third Presbyterian churches in Rochester, N. Y. have had a united meeting, and at the close of the services, subscribed \$17,500 to the A. B. C. F. M. The regular annual subscriptions

had been taken up last autumn, in all these churches; but they felt themselves bound in present circumstances to do more; and though no place in the land probably suffers more from the pecuniary pressure than R., yet an example has been set there, which deserves the imitation of all the churches of the land. It is to be hoped too, that the equally suffering cause of HOME MISSIONS will not be overlooked, at this period of embarrassment among the missionaries of the West.

HOME MISSIONS.

[Notices from the "Home Missionary," for February.]

Rev. Mr. Gaylord has labored at Danville, for one year—has secured the confidence of the sober, thinking portion of the community, and receives frequent invitations from neighborhoods, near and remote, to go and preach. He people are doing all for him that they can, and yet rise scarcely \$100 a year for his services half the time.

ILLINOIS.

Rev. Mr. Howe states, that one in twenty of the inhabitants on Hickory Creek have died the past season, and at least half have been sick. This operates unfavorably both on the settlers and the missionary—subscriptions failing—and hearts sinking.

Waynesville.—Rev. J. Porter feels encouragement. Since he began his mission 17 have been added to the church by profession—34 have been baptized—A Sabbath school has been organized—a Bible class commenced, and a meeting-house erected and nearly finished.

Whitehall.—The church has but 7 members, though organized 17 years ago. Rev. Mr. Kirkwood has recently taken charge of it. There is a dense population in the vicinity, a number of professing Christians too have been connected with the church, who will take hold and endeavor to build up the broken down walls. Several Presbyterian families have moved in from the East, chiefly from New Jersey.

TENNESSEE.

Cleveland.—Rev. R. E. Telford, has five stated preaching places; three of them he occupies on the Sabbath, and two on week days. Beside these, there are densely settled neighborhoods, where preaching is wanted, and he cannot deny them an occasional visit. He is the only Presbyterian minister in those counties; and the county in which he lives is 40 miles by 20. Good attention is given to the means of grace, generally. Six or eight instances of recent hospital conversion are mentioned.

INDIANA.

A church, (name not given) after having been rent asunder last spring by the recent ecclesiastical convulsions, had 38 members left; to these 25 have since been added, and three dismissed, making the present number 69. As many as 25 more are in an anxious and enquiring state of mind. A Sabbath school of 80 pupils is in operation; the congregation constantly increasing in numbers and solemn interest. The Holy Spirit is moving on the hearts of many.

OHIO.

Eight years missionary labor.—1,200 sermons and 96 temperance addresses delivered. 108 persons admitted to the church; 116 baptized. One revival of religion enjoyed; 5 Bible classes of 250 members, formed at different times and places; Sabbath schools of 600 members; between 800 and 900 subscribers obtained to the temperance pledge; beside assistance in the formation of three Presbyterian churches, eight Temperance societies, three Bible societies, a Tract society on the monthly distribution plan, a female County library with several branches, and attending 75 or 80 funerals. The church has between 60 and 70 members, and a good stone meeting-house. But for Home Missions, so far as man can see, none of this labor had been performed, nor these results secured.

New Petersburg.—Since June 1st, this church under J. W. Eastman has contributed \$121 for various benevolent objects.

Kingston and Brown.—The church at K. has been divided; of 78 members 53 remain with the missionary. The church in B. since October have manifested a deepened interest in the prayer meetings, and greater is given to preaching. The public is considerably awake on the subject of Temperance. The opposition are also awake. An extensive revival is in progress in Franklin County.

CANADA.

Edon.—Mr. Sherrill writes, that the state of morals is improving, and there is but one place in town, of much resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold. For two years at every communion season, (occurring every two months) additions have been made to the infant church. The borders of Zion are enlarging.

FACTS, TO BE CONSIDERED.

The Executive Committee of the A. H. M. S. find themselves in very embarrassing circumstances. 1. They have an increased number of new applications for aid, from churches enfeebled by the reverses of the times. 2. Most of the renewed applications from churches already on their list, ask for more aid than last year. 3. Notwithstanding these increased demands, there has been for a few months past a diminution of receipts. 4. Unless immediate relief be received, they will be obliged to reject new applicants—a large amount of conditional pledges must be redeemed—\$8000 or \$9000 promised unconditionally, and now due, cannot be paid—and, the operations of the Society must be in a great measure suspended—ministers must be torn from their flocks, and many new and feeble churches must perish?

Well do the Committee cry, "MEN AND BROTHERS, HELP." God forbid that they call on the churches in vain. Resources there are still, notwithstanding all the reverses of the times. Christians there are who in a great measure are unaffected by these reverses, except as their fears are alarmed. Now is the time for the exercise of faith. "Trust in God, and thou shall be established." Hundreds and thousands there are who may yet give liberally, and be made fat by it, instead of being impoverished. Will they not do it? Shall the cause of Home Missions languish? DIE, it cannot. "It is set as a seal on the arm of everlasting love."

ITEMS.

CITY MISSIONS IN LONDON.—The Missionary Register states that fifty missionaries have been laboring in the city with encouraging success. Intemperance and Socialism are combated by tracts and lectures. Fairs and Penny Theatres, which are public nuisances, have been attacked, and many of them suppressed. They design to employ ten new missionaries in as many new districts where vice and ignorance abound.

SECLUSION OF FEMALES IN SYRIA.—Among native Christians, their gallery is so far from the altar that they do not expect to hear the service. They are not accustomed to attend church more than two or three times before marriage. Mrs. S. L. Smith devoted much of her time to their spiritual benefit.

SLAVE TRADE.—Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia and Agent of the United States Government for captured Africans, has given the Secretary of the Navy, the names of twenty American vessels engaged

in the slave trade, on the West coast of Africa, during the spring and summer of 1839; and those vessels, by our treaty with Great Britain, are secure from the British cruisers. It is, therefore, the more disreputable to our government that a sufficient number of cruisers are not sent there to prevent this inhuman trade.

ALGERS.—A Protestant church has recently been erected in that city, for the German population—its number about 2,000.

REVIVALS.—The New York Evangelist states, that Bloomfield, N. J., is enjoying a revival of religion. In Savannah, Georgia, hundreds are turning themselves among the followers of the Land. From the Lutheran Observer, Baltimore, we learn, that nomination has shared largely in the work of grace in progress in that city. One hundred persons have already been admitted to the church, many of whom promise much usefulness. A large addition is still expected.

We are informed that Revivals have commenced at Rev. Mr. Holt's society in Portsmouth, and at Great Falls, in New-Hampshire.

In Boston, since our last, the attention to the subject of Religion has been increasing.

CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

Next Thursday is the day set apart, as a day of fasting and prayer for Colleges, to be observed by the churches in concert. We would call the attention of our readers to the articles which have appeared in the Recorder, for a few weeks past, giving an account of several revivals of religion in Middlebury College; particularly the closing remarks in our last. The importance of this Concert cannot be too highly appreciated. Who is to supply the pressing calls in laborers, for the great work of evangelizing the nations, if the young men in our colleges are not converted? And who that believes in the efficacy of prayer, will fail to offer fervent supplications in the behalf?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SERMON, occasioned by the loss of the *Harriet* and the *Lexington*, delivered at the Olden, Jan. 26, 1840. By William J. Rogers, pastor of the Franklin street church. pp. 18. Boston: Perkins & Marvin.

A very tender and eloquent address is this, to a congregation mourning its participation in recent fearful calamities. "Hamath is confounded, and Ayrath there is sorrow on the sea; it cannot be quiet." Jer. 49: 23.

I. There is sorrow on the sea. II. There are evil tidings on the land. III. Why is it? Each of these divisions is briefly and happily illustrated; followed by a strong and moving appeal to different classes of the congregation. How divine instruction, so urgently enforced by Providence, and by the lip of God's servant, can ever fall like water to the ground, not to be gathered up, we leave to be counted for, as best it may, by those who trust a moral exhortation, to overpower man's worldliness, and bring him a trembling penitent to the foot of the throne. It would seem, indeed, that after "God has spoken once, yet twice," men must hearken, obey, and live. But unhappily, observation shows that though "the fool be brayed in a mortar, among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his folly depart from him." God grant that it may not prove so, in regard to recent admonitions; especially as many of his ministers have used the occasion with so much faithfulness, to press upon the public and individual conscience, the duty of an immediate surrender of the heart and life, to the service of God. We so hardly find a heart to allude to the beautiful and touching style of the sermon before us, after having given vent in our tears, to the overpowering emotions it excited within us.

WINTHROP'S ADDRESS.—An Address delivered before the New England Society, in the city of New York, Dec. 25, 1839. By Robert C. Winthrop. pp. 60. Sec. Boston: Perkins & Marvin.

Much was said of this eloquent production, in its political phases, at the time of its delivery. Not much, however, if even enough. It fully holds in the perusal, all that was said of it as an exhibition of talent, of refined classical taste, of widely expanded and correct views on those moral and political questions, which successively arose before the mind of the orator as he advanced. Its chief excellence, however, in our view, is the distinct and avowed recognition of a Divine and overruling Providence, in the conduct of our fathers, found on almost every

coast of Africa, during 1839; and these vessels, in British, are secure from the depredations of the pirates, and therefore, the more dispirited, that a sufficient number of them to prevent this inhuman

stant church has recently been the German population—who

New York Evangelist states, is enjoying a revival of religion, hundreds are enrolling themselves in the Lamb. From Baltimore, we learn, that a large number of persons have been converted in the work of grace in the church, many of whom are a large addition to the

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of brightest, proudest promi-

the name of R. C. Winthrop.

AYMAN; or, the Doctrine

considered, and addressed

by a Christian Layman.

Middlebury, N. H. 1839.

Francis, and Wiley & Pa-

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HAMPTON ACADEMY.
Horace Hall, A. B., Principal.
THE Spring Term of eleven weeks will

1. **W. B. WILKINSON, Esq., Feb. 12.**
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your
 petition of the Academy that its property, to be
 thoroughly and efficiently conducted, it is
 necessary to allow confidence in the
 location is exceedingly proper, being one of
 those beautiful spots of country, which
 have been the resort of the nobles and
 the sons of the country.
 The location of the Academy presents advantages for
 desirous to have their sons returned from the
 of contemplation in which the youth in many of our
 of the Academy. The Academy is
 vision of the principal, whose kind and gener-
 ous, and whose interest in the improvement
 of the Academy has been the cause of
 are admitted at all seasons of the year, and during
 the summer last Fall, sent a large number of
 the charge of the Ladies' Department.
 The system of instruction is thorough and more
 than the best of the Academy.
 The Academy is furnished with an extensive
 a extensive range of Lectures is given each term
 of the Academy. Lectures are given
 men in the vicinity before the "Olive Branch"
 Commercial and Agricultural Academy.
 Terms of Tuition \$4 Academy.
 of the Academy, and for greater
 addition. Board, including monthly, washing &
 of the Academy.
 ERNEST D. LUNDEN,
 Hampton, N. H. Jan. 22, 1870.

A FEMALE TEACHER
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 sciences, of German purity, exemplary disposition,
 in the English language, and a native of the
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BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.
 A House belonging to a Female Society, in
 and convenient. Inquire of Rev. S. BATES, Sec. of
 can Tract Society, Boston.

NEW BOOKS.
THE BOOK OF PSALMS by George Burges, A. M., Rector of the English
 Church, London. 1869. 12mo. 1/6.

The Christian's Lessons on the Training for the
 religious journey in the Bible. Just returned by
 KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street, N. Y.

The Practical Farmer,

Bookmaster, just published, and the title WILL
& DIAMOND. No. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1

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human race.—Price 5 cents. *Liverpool: Widdows & Co.*

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History—Perry's Book of the Future, 1900.

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